

# The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 30, 1944



Going to let him get away with it?

FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH



Cornerstone

LITTLE IN NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

## Case for Roosevelt

The following arguments in support of the reelection of President Roosevelt are taken from the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, the *New York Times*, and Russell Davenport's recent article in *The American Mercury*. (See explanation in box below.)

### From the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*:

Those who oppose a fourth term argue that it is dangerous for one man to remain too long in power. But that danger can easily be overrated. It is no more dangerous for one man to stay in office for a prolonged period of time than it is for one party to do so. The Republican Party has had control of the national government for periods extending up to 24 years. During these periods, they have controlled national policy and appointed all the judges, including those on the Supreme Court.

The Republicans have made no real case against the Roosevelt administration. They give assurance that the most important measures adopted during the present administration will be retained. They even promise to go further along the lines which have been mapped out under President Roosevelt.

"Mr. Dewey has failed to convince us that the domestic situation would be improved in important respects through his election to the presidency. There is nothing particularly inspiring about a man who adopts practically all the principal reforms of another man, and who then seeks to supplant that other man on the claim that he can carry out those reforms more effectively.

"As for the Dewey position on foreign affairs, the Republican nominee again is adopting ideas of his Democratic rival, and claiming that he can execute Mr. Roosevelt's plan more effectively. Mr. Dewey opposed the recognition of Soviet Russia as recently as 1940, and the following year he was strongly against Lend-Lease.

"He has changed his mind concerning these and other issues, like many other people. The fact remains that he is adopting the policies of the opposition, and asking the voters to believe that he can make those policies a reality more effectively than the man who initiated them . . ."

(Concluded on page 2)

## Case for Dewey

The following arguments in support of the election of Governor Dewey are taken from the *Baltimore Sun*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, and *Life*. (See explanation in box below.)

**From *Life*:** The fourth term is an issue of very great importance. President Roosevelt violated a tradition as old as the Republic when he was elected for a third term. Again he established a precedent by asking for four more years in office.

But the decisive argument against a third or a fourth term is not that it breaks precedents. Some precedents need to be broken. When one tries to get away from an old and long ac-

cepted custom, the fair question to ask is whether or not the custom was a good one; whether there are good reasons behind it.

There are good reasons behind the precedent that no President shall have more than two terms. A frequent change of administrations is necessary if the government is to be kept strong and vital. When men remain too long in places of power, they become tired and lose their energy and vigor.

This is true of the Roosevelt administration. "In the early days of the New Deal, any visitor to Washington got a sense of something going forward: of progress, change, reform. Like them or not, the New Dealers were men of vigor and ideas: they wanted to make a better U. S. A. . . ."

"As an initiator of national legislation, Roosevelt's great period was from 1933 to 1937. More reforms and more important reforms were put on the books than in any comparable period of our history. This period may well provide chief claim to immortality. . . ."

Today a visitor to Washington does not feel this spirit of progress. He sees a great army of officials and government employees whose vision is gone, who are merely trying to hold on to power for its own sake. The days when Roosevelt could inspire his followers and lead them along the road to progress are over. If we are to have vigor and courage in Washington, we must have a change of administration.

At the White House and among the officials who constitute the Roosevelt bureaucracy, there is an atmosphere

(Concluded on page 3)

### About This Issue

This week we bring to a close our discussions of the political campaign by passing on to our readers a round-up of conflicting opinions expressed by leading supporters of Thomas E. Dewey and Franklin D. Roosevelt. These pros and cons begin on this page, in parallel columns.

In support of Mr. Dewey, we draw from the arguments of the well-known magazines, *Life* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, and from the influential newspaper, the *Baltimore Sun*, which is normally Democratic.

For Mr. Roosevelt, we take the views of the prominent newspapers, the *New York Times* and the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, and of Russell Davenport, who four years ago was Wendell Willkie's campaign manager, and who recently wrote an article opposing Mr. Dewey in *The American Mercury*.

The opinions expressed by these editors and writers by no means cover all the issues in the campaign. They are, however, among the more thoughtful arguments on the relative merits of the two parties and candidates.

When these arguments are expressed in suitable form and length, we quote them directly and use quotation marks. Otherwise, we condense them in our own words, so as to conform to our space requirements. In no case are any of the views expressed in these political articles to be considered those of the editors of *The American Observer*.

# The Case for Franklin D. Roosevelt

(Concluded from page 1)

There is no good reason to think that Governor Dewey could accomplish this result. We may assume that he is really anxious to aid in the establishment of a world organization to enforce peace, but would his party support any such program?

The record of the party indicates that it would not do so. The Republi-

If Governor Dewey is elected, the Republicans will undoubtedly have a majority in the House of Representatives and they will have a very large membership in the Senate. If the Republicans should control the next House of Representatives, Hamilton Fish, an extreme isolationist, will, by right of seniority, be the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

If, on the other hand, President Roosevelt is reelected, the Democrats will probably have a majority in both houses of Congress. Under these circumstances, there will be a greater probability that wise and effective foreign policies will be sustained.

"Much is made by Mr. Dewey and his followers of the fact that Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee has been actively supporting Mr. Roosevelt. But John L. Lewis is actively supporting the Republican nominee. Is there really anything to choose between them? At least, Hillman did not shut down a vital war industry four times in one year in order to blackmail the government. Lewis did that in 1943."

Under the Roosevelt administration, the nation has been saved billions of dollars because inflation has been prevented. The Office of Price Administration has made mistakes but it has kept prices down—something which has never been done in any previous war. The Republicans say that if they come into power, they will relax the rationing and price controls and will allow wages to rise. Such policies would undo the work the Roosevelt administration has done in holding prices down.

"Credit must be given President Roosevelt for his leadership in this global conflict. He has made mistakes; he has blundered badly at times, and he has been indecisive at others.

"Yet the fact remains that he jumped General George C. Marshall over the heads of many other generals to make him chief of staff, an abso-

has made, Mr. Dewey would continue.

For example, Roosevelt would continue government expenditures at a high level, would give subsidies and benefits to such groups as the farmers. Dewey promises to do the same thing.

Roosevelt runs on a platform which calls for keeping wages at their wartime levels, a policy which will cause prices to rise and thus be costly to all consumers, including workers. Dewey has announced that he, too, favors such a program.

Mr. Roosevelt is running on a platform which calls for a great staff of government employees—the so-called bureaucracy. "Mr. Dewey has speci-

does actually win the peace for which its young men are fighting, we shall have at best only a fugitive few years before another war engulfs us, we arrive at the conclusion that the Democrats and Mr. Roosevelt are a wiser choice than the Republicans and Mr. Dewey."

★ ★ ★

**From Russell Davenport in The American Mercury:** In deciding whether or not Governor Dewey should be supported for the Presidency, we must consider not only the candidate himself, but also the party which he represents. This is particularly true because of the fact that Dewey is so closely tied to his party.

Mr. Dewey is not a man of deep-seated convictions for which he is willing to fight. He is a compromiser. His chief purpose is not to put any particular policies into effect but rather to secure party harmony. He will compromise with the various conflicting groups of the party in order to make it strong, but he will not fight for principles in which he believes.

In light of this fact, it is important to remember that the leading Republicans in Congress, the men with whom Dewey will have to compromise, have long opposed effective U. S. participation in world affairs, and it is inconceivable that Republican leaders such as Senators Robert Taft, Hiram Johnson, Arthur Vandenberg, Gerald Nye, Henrik Shipstead, and Arthur Capper have suddenly changed their minds.

In a narrow sense of the word, Mr. Dewey "is a splendid executive—that is to say, he is the kind of executive a corporation likes to have providing the chairman of the board is a good policy man. For Mr. Dewey, precise as to detail, is weak on policy."

"Possibly some of Mr. Dewey's closest advisers know what he thinks about foreign policy, though it is hard to get any two of them to agree. In any case the public has no idea of it. . . . He has been isolationist and internationalist. He has been for alliances and against them. He was against lend-lease and then for it. He has been anti-Russian and pro-Russian. He has never once provided leadership on a major issue in foreign policy. And on no major issue in foreign policy has he taken a consistent position."

In the turbulent years before us, our country needs a President who is a policy-maker, not one who opposes every plan for meeting an emergency when it is first adopted and then who later favors it for political reasons.



"On me it looks better!"

cans, in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, were wrong on nearly all the big international issues which arose during the years preceding the war. They even worked against the Hull trade pacts, which proved to be effective in promoting world trade.

The Republicans are still making mistakes in matters of international policy. Their platform, supported by candidate Dewey, makes a proposal, which, if adopted, would practically take from Presidents the power to conduct foreign relations. It demands that a two-thirds vote of the Senate be required to put into effect any treaty or foreign agreement.

It is bad enough to give one more than one-third of the members of the Senate power to kill any treaty. That provision makes it very difficult for the United States to engage in essential relations with other nations. Since the two-thirds rule on treaties is in the Constitution, however, nothing can be done about it unless an amendment is put through.

But there are certain kinds of arrangements which we make with foreign countries that are not considered to be treaties, but rather agreements. Throughout our history, Presidents have made many agreements with foreign countries. Sometimes a majority in Congress have authorized the President to enter into such agreements, as was the case with the Hull trade pacts.

To require every agreement to receive a two-thirds vote would seriously hamper the conduct of foreign affairs. It would be a complete break with the past, since Republican and Democratic Presidents alike have made hundreds of agreements with foreign nations without being compelled to obtain the consent of a two-thirds majority in the Senate. If every future trade agreement, for example, has to be approved by a two-thirds vote in the Senate, it will be impossible for us to carry on extensive trade. Yet the Republicans say they favor a large measure of foreign trade.



Dewey at the peace conference

lutely brilliant appointment, and one which undoubtedly has saved thousands upon thousands of American lives and shortened the war.

"With our fortunes in the ascendant on nearly all fronts where Americans are fighting, and Germany on the verge of collapse, how can the Commander-in-Chief be denied his share of the credit?"

★ ★ ★

**From the New York Times:** We oppose many of Roosevelt's national policies. But Governor Dewey has endorsed practically everything that Roosevelt stands for in the national field. Such mistakes as the President



That New Deal Depression

fied no single existing federal agency which he would do away with. He has suggested several new federal agencies which he believes that we should have."

Thus, "the further the subject is pursued, the more difficult it becomes to see any sharp distinctions between the stated position of the Republican Party and the Democratic Party on domestic issues of this kind."

The Republicans, whose past record on foreign policy is very bad, are still sharply divided over international questions. One large group, whose leading spokesman is the Chicago Tribune, wants to do as little as possible in working with other nations to enforce the peace. Another group, represented by the New York Herald Tribune, wishes "to break as cleanly as possible with the mistakes in the Republican record of the past."

The Democratic Party, although divided on national issues, is united and consistent on foreign policy, and it is safer to trust this party to set up an organization to defend the world's peace and to nurse that organization through its first critical years.

"Mr. Roosevelt has a large first-hand knowledge of the problems which will arise in the making of the peace. Moreover, the great prestige and personal following among the plain peoples of the world, which he has won with his war leadership, might easily prove in itself to be one of the most important cohesive forces binding together a new world organization in its first experimental years.

"It is on these grounds that we arrive at the conclusion that the margin of preference on the international issue runs strongly in favor of the Democratic Party and its candidate. And since we believe that the international issue far overshadows the domestic issue in importance, since we believe that, unless the United States



Prodding him again







# The Story of the Week

## Philippine Invasion

The invasion of the Philippines opens a hard and important phase in the war against Japan. Although very strong American forces have been landed in the central part of the archipelago, the islands are so important strategically that the Japanese are bound to throw all their resources into a fight to hold them.

Once we are reestablished in the Philippines, we will be within reach of China, the Dutch East Indies, and Indo-China. In addition, we will have a series of important new bases from which Japan itself may be bombed. The recovery of the Indies and Indo-China would cut off the enemy's greatest source of raw materials, while landings in China would both bring us to grips with Japan's land strength and enable us to open a large scale bombing offensive against the enemy homeland.

To our advantage in the campaign ahead is the fact that the native Filipino population of the islands is wholeheartedly on our side. Not only will the Filipinos be able to harass the Japanese defenders with guerrilla attacks but they will also be able to give us valuable information about the enemy's defensive positions. The Japanese, on the other hand, number among their assets closeness to home and the fact that they have had two years to entrench themselves in the islands.

## Final Thrust in Europe

As winter approaches, both our forces and those of the enemy are making one last supreme effort. For us, the aim is to finish the war in Europe before bad weather calls a halt to full-scale operations. For the Germans, it is to mobilize every ounce of strength so that final defeat may be postponed a little longer.

As we go to press, fighting along the Siegfried Line is going forward with renewed intensity, especially beyond Aachen, where German resistance has been particularly fierce. And in the east, a new Russian offensive is thrusting waves of tanks, planes, and troops into East Prussia.

The latest evidence of Germany's desperation in the face of the all-out Allied effort to end the war quickly is Hitler's decree setting up a German home army composed of all men between 16 and 60 who can possibly bear arms. This last-ditch battalion is slated to defend the Reich if the front line armies give way. It is also meant to provide a nucleus of trained guerrillas for continued resistance after the war is officially over.

## Czechoslovakian Liberation

Driving through Romania and Hungary, the Red Army has crossed the borders of one of Hitler's oldest conquests—Czechoslovakia. The Russian invasion is not, however, the first move which has been made toward the liberation of this little country. About a fourth of the Slovakian section, governed separately by the Nazis as a puppet state, is already in the hands of partisan troops.

A Slovak National Council has been set up to direct the resistance effort in this area. As the patriot forces

have advanced, it has dissolved local Nazi organizations, freed Jews and other political prisoners from concentration camps, and wherever possible restored the prewar order. The Czech National Committee, its counterpart in Bohemia and Moravia, is mobilizing underground fighters for a later uprising there.

Both these groups have begun plan-

workers, these problems have been set aside pending the complete liberation of the country.

## Aviation Conference

In two days, on November 1, delegations from some 50 nations will meet in Chicago to discuss postwar civil aviation. After they have exchanged

questions, the British are known to differ with American policy. For example, our government insists that American planes should have the right to fly to any country willing to have them land on its territory and to fly as often as they wish. The British think an international air authority should divide up the world's air routes among the various nations and regulate the number of flights undertaken on each. Since the United States is bound to emerge from the war with the world's largest supply of planes, it would be to British advantage to have control of the different air routes decided by an international authority rather than by open competition.

## Local Election Issues

Besides helping decide who shall lead the national government for the next four years, voters in 30 of our 48 states will consider important local issues on November 7. These concern labor, veterans, and the form of state government.

Florida and Arkansas voters will consider proposed changes in their state constitutions outlawing the closed shop. Residents of Colorado will pass on an amendment giving former servicemen preference in state civil service examinations, while Oregonians decide on one to provide home and farm loans to veterans through increased property taxes. In Alabama and Arkansas, the service men's law to be voted on would exempt members of the armed forces from poll taxes.

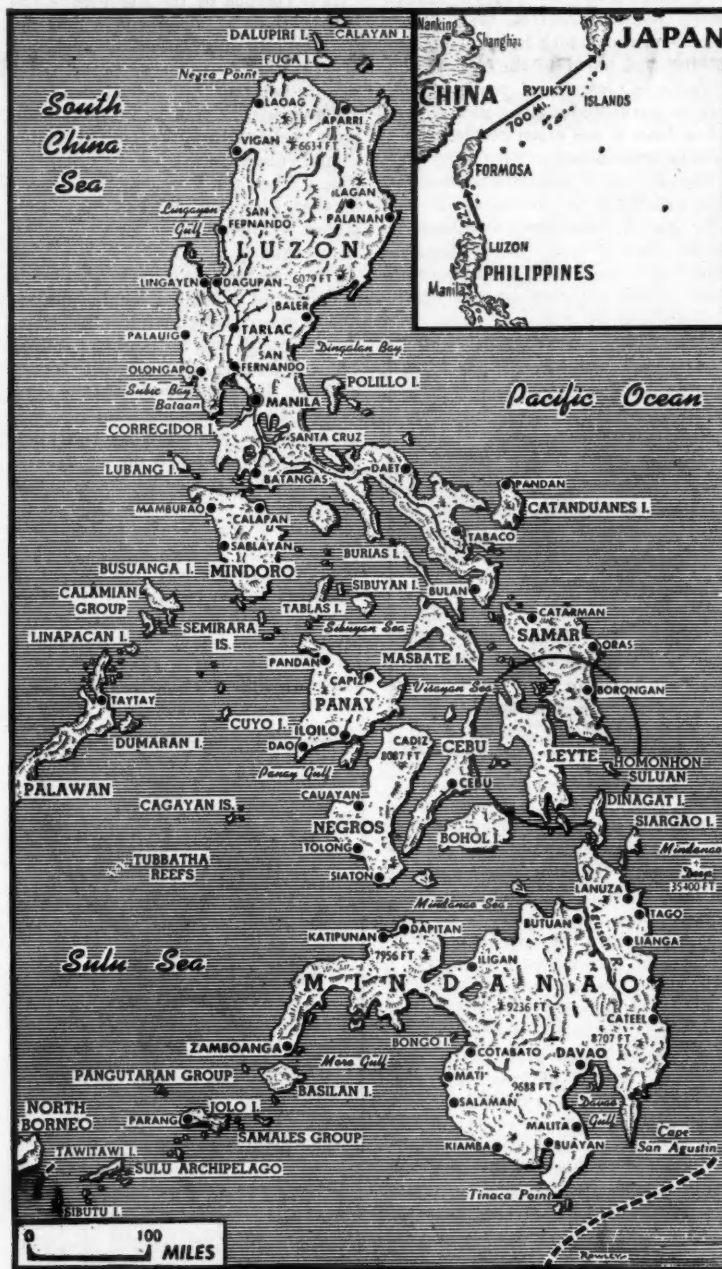
In the field of state government, several highly significant changes are scheduled for consideration. In New Jersey, a completely new constitution is to be submitted to the voters. The proposed change in Missouri would give the state a single legislative body instead of the present two houses, to be composed of from 50 to 75 members elected for a two-year period. In Washington, the voters will pass on a law permitting public utility districts to acquire private power companies. In Oregon, they will consider a constitutional change allowing counties to govern themselves through appointed managers.

## The Miracle of Supply

That the real secret weapon of modern warfare is an efficient supply force has been proved again and again by our Army and Navy. Perhaps the most impressive evidence of this fact was accumulated during the invasion of western Europe last summer.

The record, as reported by General Somervell, top man in the Army Service Forces, is this. In the first 100 days after D-Day, the Allies put ashore two and a half million troops. They landed more than a half million vehicles—four a minute, day and night—and sent in 17,000,000 ship tons of supplies, munitions, and equipment. This latter figure represents more than twice what General Pershing received through friendly ports during the entire First World War.

One of the most spectacular single feats involved in this gigantic operation was performed by the Sea-Bees and their British counterparts who set up two artificial harbors along the Normandy coast to facilitate the landings. One was wrecked by a storm



Reconquest of the Philippines begins. It may require a considerable time to complete the task, but immediate military advantages will be gained by our invasion

ning with the exile government of President Eduard Benes to reconstitute the Czechoslovakian republic. Policies which have been agreed upon so far include: cooperation with Russia, a revised party system in which most political strength will be concentrated in two factions—one made up of Communists and Socialists and the other of moderate democrats,—and a decentralized government, allowing more local authority to Czech, Slovakian, and other national and racial groups than they enjoyed before the war. While all Czechoslovakians recognize the need for reforming the system of land distribution and bettering the condition of industrial

ideas on technical standards and the establishment of an international aeronautical agency, they will be confronted with a number of controversial issues.

Some of the questions to be answered include: Should Germany and Japan be permitted to engage in air commerce after the war? Should each nation's planes have the right to fly over foreign territory and to land on foreign soil at will? How should new air routes be determined? Should private companies compete in the postwar aviation picture, or should government-regulated monopolies control air traffic in each nation.

On several points involved in these

before completion, but the other was finished as planned—a port as big as Dover, capable of unloading 12,000 tons of stores and 2,500 vehicles daily.

The first step in the building of these harbors was the sinking of 60 old ships to form breakwaters along the French coast. Then 150 caissons, concrete harbor walls of different sizes, were towed across the English Channel and placed inside the breakwaters. Seven miles of prefabricated pier equipment, assembled in towing pieces 480 feet long were then brought in. On the day of worst weather and hardest fighting, 800 tons of gasoline and ammunition were landed through the improvised harbors.

The Problem of Petrillo

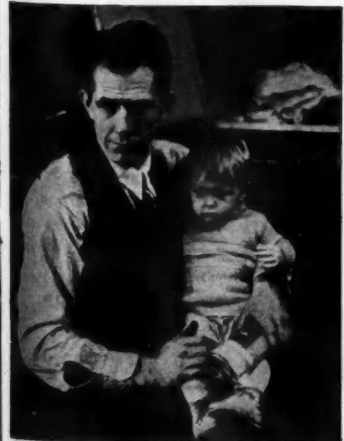
One of the worst trouble spots on the labor front today is the American Federation of Musicians, where union president James Caesar Petrillo has so far eluded every attempt to force his compliance with the orders of the National War Labor Board. Even a plea from the President failed to induce Petrillo to yield his point.

The situation is this. Petrillo, whose union includes almost every musician in the United States, has banned the making of records by any company refusing to pay certain royalties to the American Federation of Musicians. Two companies protesting against his terms asked and got from the War Labor Board a ruling against this practice. But due to legal technicalities, no way has been found to enforce the WLB edict.

The Petrillo situation has aroused criticism of the Administration's labor policies. Pointing to the high-handed methods Petrillo has used both in administering his union and in dealing with the outside world, many people have urged that the government take strong steps to regulate labor groups.

Reconversion Abroad

Like us, the other United Nations are giving increased attention to the problem of reconversion as the end of the war with Germany draws near. In Canada, Australia, and the Soviet



**THE NEED IS GREAT.** The Community War Fund helps many on the home front who are crippled and handicapped, as well as providing assistance and relief to victims of war.

Union, government policy on this issue has already taken fairly definite form. The Canadians plan a gradual reconversion to begin immediately. Instead of lifting restrictions on the use



**MIRACLE OF SUPPLY.** The United States Coast Guard has played a prominent role in landing millions of men and vast supplies of all kinds to the many battle fronts of the world.

of key raw materials as we plan to in this country, they intend to relax orders prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of finished civilian products. Canada, which has managed to keep prices from rising more than 18 per cent in five years, plans to continue price control for an indefinite period. As formerly prohibited products and new ones enter the market, their prices will be governed by ceilings related to the general level in 1941. Where changed conditions make the manufacture of such products more expensive, the government will pay limited subsidies to producers.

Australia, whose main concern is the war with Japan, has announced that there will be no reconversion until the war in the Far East is ended. Even after that, price control may be retained for as long as five years. Prices in Australia have risen about 22.5 per cent since the middle of 1939, but are now almost completely stabilized.

Although Russia still needs all of her productive resources to manufacture war materials, the equally pressing need to reconstruct her war-torn cities has forced a limited amount of reconversion already. Production quotas and schedules in Russia are decided by the Gosplan, or State Planning Commission, in cooperation with the commissariats handling specific phases of the nation's economic life.

**Soldier Legislators**

Anxious to make sure that members of the armed forces enjoy a full share in the process of democratic government, two Canadian provinces recently changed their election laws. Under the new system, the Alberta and Saskatchewan legislatures now include three extra seats to be filled by service men and women. In addition, both

have lowered the voting age to 18 so that all who are eligible for military service are also eligible to vote.

Saskatchewan's plan, which closely resembles one tried during the last war, provides for the election some time before the end of this month of one legislator from each of Canada's three main military areas—all of Canada and Newfoundland except Saskatchewan, the Mediterranean theater, and Britain and western Europe. Al-

berta's three military representatives are to be chosen from the three branches of the service—one from the Army, one from the Navy, and one from the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Anyone who has been in service at least six months after enlistment in the province is eligible for one of these new seats in the legislature. Special officers have already made up the ballots of service candidates and are arranging for voting overseas.

Scorecard for Election

(Use this chart on election night to record the final returns from each state.)

Number of Electoral Votes, 1944			Number of Electoral Votes, 1944		
State	Democratic	Republican	State	Democratic	Republican
Alabama .....	11	.....	Nevada .....	3	.....
Arizona .....	4	.....	New Hampshire ..	4	.....
Arkansas .....	9	.....	New Jersey .....	16	.....
California .....	25	.....	New Mexico ....	4	.....
Colorado .....	6	.....	New York .....	47	.....
Connecticut ....	8	.....	No. Carolina ....	14	.....
Delaware .....	3	.....	No. Dakota .....	4	.....
Florida .....	8	.....	Ohio .....	25	.....
Georgia .....	12	.....	Oklahoma .....	10	.....
Idaho .....	4	.....	Oregon .....	6	.....
Illinois .....	28	.....	Pennsylvania ..	35	.....
Indiana .....	13	.....	Rhode Island ...	4	.....
Iowa .....	10	.....	So. Carolina ....	8	.....
Kansas .....	8	.....	So. Dakota .....	4	.....
Kentucky .....	11	.....	Tennessee .....	12	.....
Louisiana .....	10	.....	Texas .....	23	.....
Maine .....	5	.....	Utah .....	4	.....
Maryland .....	8	.....	Vermont .....	3	.....
Massachusetts ..	16	.....	Virginia .....	11	.....
Michigan .....	19	.....	Washington ....	8	.....
Minnesota .....	11	.....	W. Virginia ....	8	.....
Mississippi .....	9	.....	Wisconsin .....	12	.....
Missouri .....	15	.....	Wyoming .....	3	.....
Montana .....	4	.....	Totals .....	531	.....
Nebraska .....	6	.....	Necessary to elect—	266.	.....

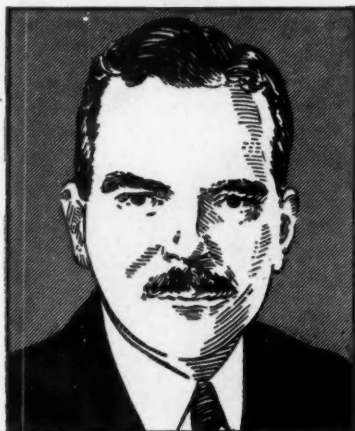
The American Observer: Published weekly throughout the year (except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter holidays, and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the Civil Education Service, 1738 K Street, N. W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 3 cents a week. Entered as second-class matter September 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Editor, Walter E. Meyer; Managing Editor, Clay Conn; Executive Editor, Paul D. Miller; Senior Editor, J. Hubert Anderson; Associate Editors, Virginia Black, Anne Crutcher, Wilbur F. Murra, Helen R. Sattley, Kenneth F. Weaver; Art Editor, Kermit Johnson.



# Sketches on the Two Parties' Candidates

**THOMAS E. DEWEY** was born in Owosso, Michigan, on March 24, 1902. His father was postmaster, published the local newspaper, and was prominent in Republican Party politics.

During his boyhood, Dewey was a Scout, sang in the church choir, worked on a farm and in his father's printing



shop, and operated a magazine sales agency. He attended the Owosso public schools, was very much interested in debating contests.

While attending the University of Michigan, from 1919 to 1923, his chief interest was singing. He earned part of his expenses by singing in churches, and he planned to make a profession of music. But after studying music in Chicago and New York, he changed to law.

Graduating from law school in 1925, he entered a private firm. That summer he toured France. Three years later, in 1928, he married Miss Frances Hutt.

He was appointed Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney for southern New York in 1931, and succeeded the U. S. Attorney for a brief period in 1933. Then he set up his own law practice in New York City.

He began his racket-busting career in 1935, with an assignment as special prosecutor to investigate racketeering and corruption in New York. In 1937, he became the first Republican in two generations to win election as District Attorney of New York. He became widely known for his successful and vigorous prosecutions. He ended the careers of numerous gangsters, such as Louis Lepke and "Lucky" Luciano, and of a number of corrupt politicians, such as Tammany Hall's James J. Hines.

Running for Governor of New York in 1938, he lost by a narrow margin to Herbert Lehman. He campaigned vigorously for the 1940 Republican presidential nomination, but lost to Wendell Willkie. Two years later he was elected Governor of New York—the first Republican to hold the job in 20 years. If elected next week, he will be the youngest President in the Nation's history.

Governor Dewey has two sons, aged 8 and 11. He owns a 300-acre farm near Pawling, New York, which is not far from the Roosevelt estate at Hyde Park. He enjoys golfing, swimming, horseback riding, and music.

Mr. Dewey's political rise has been rapid and spectacular. Less than 10 years ago, he was a relatively unknown figure, even in New York, his state of adoption.

**JOHN W. BRICKER** was born September 6, 1893, on a farm near Columbus, Ohio, and as a boy he worked on the farm. He received his early education in a one-room country school, walking the three-mile round trip every day. Later, he and his twin sister attended high school together, driving the family buggy to a school six miles from their home. He took part in debating and baseball, and graduated in 1911.

After high school, he taught one year in a country school, and in 1912 he entered Ohio State University. There he played baseball, debated, and was president of the YMCA. Graduating in 1916, he began the study of law, and passed the bar examination in 1917.

In World War I, he attempted to enlist but was turned down because of a slow heart beat. So he sought a war assignment from the YMCA, and was made an athletic director for an Army camp. Later he was made a non-preaching minister in order to take chaplain training, and at the war's end, he was a first lieutenant in the chaplain corps.

Finishing his law studies after the war, he set up his law practice in Columbus, and married Miss Harriet Day in 1920. From this time on, he not only carried on his private practice but was engaged almost continuously in public affairs.

All his offices, until he became governor, were connected with the legal branches of the state government and of cities of Ohio. From 1920 to 1928, for example, he was assistant attorney general of the state. He was elected attorney general in 1932 and 1934. He also performed legal services for the cities of Columbus, Toledo, Akron, and Norwalk.



Although defeated when he ran for Governor in 1936, he was easily elected in 1938, and reelected in 1940 and 1942—the first Republican to receive three consecutive terms as Governor of Ohio. He sought the Republican nomination for President this year but Dewey had a greater following at the convention.

Governor Bricker has many political assets upon which the Republicans are counting to help carry the ticket in next week's election. Two of these are the fact that Ohio has been long considered the "home of Presidents," and the fact that Bricker has carried that state in three elections.

The Brickers have one son, 14 years old. The Governor is an enthusiastic baseball fan, and he likes to fish, hunt, and play golf whenever possible.

**FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT** was born in New York, January 30, 1882. He received his early education at home from tutors, and spent long vacations at Campobello (island off Maine) and in Europe. At 14, he entered Groton, famous preparatory school, where he managed the baseball team and debated. Among other activities, he edited the university newspaper at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1904.

While attending law school, in 1905, he married a distant cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. He engaged in private law practice from 1907 to 1910,



in New York City. Entering politics in 1910, he was elected on Democratic ticket to New York State Senate for two terms.

He supported Woodrow Wilson in 1912 election, and as a political reward he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1913. In 1918, while still in this position, he was sent to Europe to confer with Allied military leaders.

He ran for Vice-President on Democratic ticket with James M. Cox in 1920, but they were defeated by Harding and Coolidge. From 1921 to 1928, he engaged in law practice and business.

Infantile paralysis attacked him in 1921, and he spent several years regaining his health. During this time he became interested in Warm Springs, Georgia, where he went to swim and take curative exercises. Later he helped establish a hospital for paralysis victims there.

Maintaining his interest in politics, he supported Al Smith for Democratic Presidential nomination in 1924 and 1928. It was Roosevelt who nominated Smith for the presidency at the Democratic conventions of 1924 and 1928. For himself, he won election as Governor of New York in 1928 and served two terms.

He defeated Herbert Hoover in 1932 to become the 32nd President of the United States, with John N. Garner of Texas as Vice-President. The two were reelected in 1936, defeating Alfred M. Landon of Kansas and Frank Knox of Illinois. In 1940, with Henry A. Wallace as his running mate, Roosevelt became the first President to win election to a third term. The Republican ticket was headed by the late Wendell Willkie and Charles L. McNary.

Roosevelt has four sons and one daughter. His chief hobbies are sailing, fishing, stamp-collecting, and collecting models and pictures of ships of all types.

**HARRY S. TRUMAN** was born May 8, 1884, at Lamar, Missouri, and grew up on a farm near Kansas City. After graduating from high school in 1901, he tried to enter West Point but was rejected because of poor eyesight.

He went to work in a drug store, then in a bank, and later returned home to help on the family farm. He remained there until after his father died in 1915. All this time he was reading as much as he could in order to broaden his education.

At 21 he enlisted in the national guard, and when the nation entered World War I he volunteered for Army service. After helping to organize an artillery unit in Missouri, he attended the field artillery school at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He went overseas in March 1918, and served at the front until the armistice.

After the war he married Miss Beas Wallace in 1919, and they have one daughter. He operated a clothing store for a while in Kansas City, and then returned to the farm.

His career in public office began in 1922, when he became judge of the county court of Jackson County, Missouri. He was reelected to this position in 1926 and 1930. Between the years of 1923 and 1925, he studied law at nights at the Kansas City Law School.

As judge of the county court, Truman was really the official head of the county in which Kansas City, Missouri, is located. One of his tasks was to direct the construction of highways and public buildings.

Missouri sent him to the U. S. Senate in 1934, and he was reelected in 1940. He regularly supported measures sponsored by the New Deal, and he was also interested in transportation problems.

In 1941, he became alarmed over some of the problems which were arising in the national defense program. He called for a Senate inquiry, and as a result was made chairman of the special



Senate Committee investigating the Defense Program, which included both Republican and Democratic members. Popularly known as the Truman Committee, it became a "watch-dog" and its criticisms produced greater efficiency in the management of the war program. Senator Truman resigned as chairman when he was nominated for Vice-President this summer. Strong elements of the Democratic Party opposed his nomination at Chicago, but he mustered enough strength to be nominated on the second ballot.



# Hungary Becomes Scene of Civil War

AS these lines are written, Hungary is in the midst of political and military chaos. The trouble began a short time ago when Nicholas Horthy, head of the Hungarian government for many years, attempted to make peace with Russia and the Allies. In a dramatic radio broadcast, he told his people: "Today it is obvious to any sober-minded person that the German Reich has lost the war."

Horthy went on to say that the military situation of Hungary, which has been a close ally of Germany, was hopeless. He pointed out that Russian troops were only a relatively few miles away from Budapest, and that Germany was in no condition to help Hungary turn back the advancing enemy.

Immediately after Horthy's request for an armistice, the Hungarian fascist leader, Ferenc Szalasi, supported by Nazi troops, seized the radio at Budapest and warned the people that they would meet with dire consequences if they failed to continue the fight against the Allies.

What has happened to Horthy, we do not know at this time. But it is known that the Hungarian military leaders, together with the troops under their command, have divided into conflicting camps. Some of them are supporting the Horthy government, and others are cooperating with the fascist group, headed by Szalasi.

Meanwhile, the Russians are continuing their advance toward Budapest, and their path has been made easier by the chaos and conflict within Hungary. They may have reached the city by the time this paper reaches its readers, although the Germans are rushing troops into that country in a last-minute desperate effort to halt the oncoming Soviet armies.

## Vital Stakes

Extremely vital stakes for both Hungary and Germany are involved in the present Hungarian crisis. If that country is completely overrun by the Russians, which now appears likely, Germany's entire defense system in the southern Balkan area will be in danger of collapse. In such an event, her hopes of prolonging the war throughout the coming winter months will fade.

As for Hungary, her future, whatever develops out of the present situation, is not very promising. She will undoubtedly fare worse if she continues her resistance against the Allies, however, than if she joins them, even at this late date, in completing the job of defeating Germany.

Nicholas Horthy, in his radio address asking for an armistice, tried to put his government in as favorable a light as he could. He claimed that Hungary, like other small neighbors of Germany, would have been crushed if they had refused to go along with the Nazis. He severely criticized the Gestapo for its actions in Hungary, particularly for its brutal treatment of the Jewish people.

There is undoubtedly a certain amount of truth to what Horthy said. It is a fact that small countries in the path of the Nazi heel had no opportunity to escape the unpleasant alternative of either cooperating with Germany or of being occupied by her and thus suffering all the accompanying brutalities.

On the other hand, the Horthy government had an unsavory reputation



STREET SCENE IN BUDAPEST. The Hungarian capital has now become the center of violent clashes between the Nazis and those who are trying to get out of the war.

for fascist tendencies long before Hitler came into power. His critics contend that his turn-about face came only when it was clear beyond all doubt that Germany would be defeated.

In order to understand Hungary's present predicament, let us get a brief glimpse of the country, of the record of the Horthy government, and of the nation's history since World War I. We shall begin with a few facts about the country.

It is somewhat smaller than the state of North Carolina, with a population of slightly more than 10,000,000. Like its neighbor, Romania, and unlike the other Balkan countries, it has an extensive plains region. The country is chiefly agricultural, although it has more factories and other kinds of industrial development than are to be found elsewhere in the Balkans.

There are many large estates in Hungary, and the people live under more nearly feudal conditions than do the inhabitants of almost any other European nation. The farms produce great quantities of grain, potatoes, referred to as the granary of Europe. She also has extensive herds of cattle.

Her mines turn out bauxite, coal, iron, and other minerals and metals.

The government is a monarchy, but no king has sat on the throne since the First World War. The common people have had little voice in determining the nation's policies. They are poverty-stricken and many of them are illiterate. The aristocratic barons who own a third of all the land, together with the industrialists, run the government.

During the First World War, Hungary was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and was tied to Germany. As a result of being on the defeated side, she lost large areas of her territory to Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

After the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which was caused by the war, Hungary became a republic for a very brief period of time. Count Michael Karolyi, who is now leader of the democratic Hungarian group in London, tried to establish a democratic government. With and sugar beets. Hungary is often the support of peasants, workers, and members of certain other groups of the

population, this government undertook a program of land and industrial reforms.

This program was violently opposed by conservatives and radicals alike in Hungary, and the Karolyi government also failed to receive encouragement or support from France and England, both of which felt it was too radical. Thus, the government was ousted, and after several other futile attempts to form a democratic government, the Kingdom was restored in 1919, but without a king. A Regency was established, with Nicholas Horthy as the Regent. He received the blessings of France and England.

Horthy went through all the motions of forming a parliamentary government, but actually the group of men included in his Regency became more and more dictatorial. They worked hand in hand with the land barons and industrialists. They permitted trade unions to exist, but used forceful methods in preventing or breaking strikes. They worked against and mistreated the peasant leaders at every turn. They adopted harsh laws and tactics against Hungarian Jews and certain other minority groups throughout the country.

## Campaign of Hate

Above all, they kept up a constant campaign of hate against their neighbors to whom they had lost territory after the war. They made it clear that they would never be content until this land was returned, particularly the large province of Transylvania, which was given to Romania.

Hence, when Hitler promised Hungary a large part of Transylvania as a reward for her cooperation in the war, the Horthy government did not hesitate to join the Nazis. Hitler, in turn, promised Romania to win back Bessarabia for her (it was then occupied by the Soviet armies), and also to give her additional Russian territory.

Hungary briefly enjoyed possession of her restored Transylvania territory during the war, but today she has lost it to the Russians, and she must now pay the price for military cooperation with the Nazis. She will probably not lose much additional territory, if any, but her country is being overrun and it will take a long time for her to regain her former influence, prestige, and strength.

It is hard to see how Nicholas Horthy and his government associates can escape full responsibility for Hungary's present plight. For many years, they have been undemocratic, they have mistreated minorities in Nazi fashion, and the fact remains that they led their people into war without giving them the opportunity to express themselves.

The future of Hungary after the war remains a question mark. Count Michael Karolyi, who will return from London to his country as soon as possible, may expect to receive greater support from the Allied powers in the effort to establish a democratic government than he did after the last war. If genuine and strong democracy can be established in Hungary, the people are certain to benefit, for there is little question that their living standards in normal times are much lower than they would need be if their government were truly interested in their welfare and progress.



World War territorial changes in the Balkans. Hungary lost considerable territory to her neighbors.

## Nelson No. 1 U. S. Salesman

By Morgan Beatty

This is the third in a series of articles prepared by Morgan Beatty, Washington news analyst for the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Beatty is on the air at 1:45 P. M. and 7:15 P. M. (E.W.T.) each weekday.

THEY'RE grooming Donald Nelson for another big job. He may become the nation's No. 1 salesman in the postwar world, depending, of course, on the outcome of next week's election.

But whatever happens in the future, Donald Nelson is the man who geared American industry to turn out the greatest mass of lethal weapons ever produced by any nation in history.

It's because he gets along with people, more than anything else.

And that goes back fifty-two years ago. In Hannibal, Missouri, in 1891, Donald Nelson's mother died when he was three years old. The elder Nelson, a locomotive engineer, decided his son needed a woman's guiding hand. He put Don in the care of his Scotch Presbyterian grandmother.

The youngster soon learned that he couldn't put anything over on grandmother, even when he was out of her sight. From this experience, Donald concluded that a fellow *had* to get along with grandmother. He worked his way through the University of Missouri, and while he didn't *have* to get along with the students and the faculty, life was smoother and more profitable, if he did.

Young Donald majored in chemical engineering, and in 1912, Sears, Roebuck & Company took him on as a chemistry assistant. For Nelson it was going to be temporary, of course; a step toward a Ph.D., and a teaching career.

But 30 years later, Donald Nelson—who made getting along with people



Donald M. Nelson

a major course in life—was executive vice president of Sears at \$70,000 a year. (Curiously enough, he receives only \$15,000 from the government.)

But Donald Nelson has also worked out, along the way, a philosophy about government and business. He has never believed that government is a group of people sitting around, drafting plans to obstruct business; neither will he agree that businessmen are conspirators, existing solely to gain profit and wealth.

Perhaps that's what brought him to the capital even before we went to war, as a purchasing expert. But, then, he is a businessman who is consistently ready to uphold the right of labor to make a contract for its services, al-

This is the third of a series of articles on how to form a Win-the-Peace Club, how to conduct it, where materials may be obtained, and what may be accomplished.

If student discussion clubs are going to be successful, members must come to the meetings prepared to participate effectively. They should know in advance what topic is to be discussed, so they may read about it and collect as much fact and opinion as possible.

Rather than to have all the members read about the subject as a whole, it is a good plan to work out a system by which small groups in the club may specialize on certain phases of the problem. In other words, there should be a division of labor in the club just as there is in a factory.

If a plane is being built, each worker does not spread his efforts over the plane as a whole but rather concentrates on certain parts of it. One may work on assembling the wings, another on fuselage sections, another on rudders, and another on stabilizers, and so on.

The same method should be applied to student discussion clubs. Suppose, for example, that members planned to deal with the question of what to do with Germany after the

war. The club should be divided into committees for the purpose of exploring this subject.

One committee, composed of several members, could do nothing but read about prewar Germany—its size, its population, its role in Europe, how the people lived, their resources



and industries, and similar information.

Another committee could find out all it could about Germany's responsibility for the First World War—what the war was about, and how the issues involved compared with those in the present war, if they did.

Another committee could study the peace terms which were imposed on Germany after the last war, and try to determine whether or not those terms, together with Allied policies toward Germany, were of such a

nature as to help bring on the present war.

Another committee could look for all the available facts and arguments in favor of imposing a "soft peace" on Germany, while another committee could read everything possible on the desirability of a "hard peace." In both cases, the committee members should get a clear picture in their minds of what a soft peace would consist of and what a hard peace would involve.

Still another committee could check on the official positions of the major Allied powers on the question of what to do with Germany, finding out whether these nations are in substantial agreement or whether there are important differences of opinion.

This is just a hasty sample of how a club may be broken up into the committee system for study and research. This method is used by large research institutions, and it is obviously the best way for a group of individuals to make a thorough investigation of a specific problem.

After each committee has made its study, then its members should report the facts and information they have obtained to the other members. Through this kind of exchange, club members can learn far more about a problem than if each one reads on the subject as a whole.

## Questions from the News

1. Which of the two presidential candidates is supported by the *Saturday Evening Post*? The *New York Times*? *Life*? The *Baltimore Sun*?
2. State the principal reasons given in each case for the choice.
3. Sum up the main arguments on the issue of foreign policy given by the supporters of Roosevelt and Dewey.
4. Identify the following men in the Hungarian crisis: Horthy; Karolyi; Szalazi.
5. Tell something of the economic conditions which prevailed in Hungary before the war.
6. What territory did Hungary lose after the last war?
7. What are some of the advantages the United States will gain by the re-conquest of the Philippines?

8. What are some of the local issues figuring in the November 7 election?
9. Give four facts about each of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates.
10. What man is known as a "getter-along"?

### References

- "The Campaign." *Time*, October 23, 1944.  
 "Both Parties Woo Cities." *Newsweek*, October 23, 1944.  
 "What Swings an Election." *American Mercury*, October, 1944.  
 "Nationalism in Hungary," by Rusten Vambery. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March, 1944.

## SMILES

Fred: "Give me an example of nothing."

Ed: "That's easy—a bladeless knife with no handle."

★ ★ ★

A sign in a store advertised "Fishing Tackle." A customer went in to call the proprietor's attention to the misspelling. "Hasn't anyone told you of it before?" he asked the storekeeper.

"Yes," said the dealer, "many have mentioned it, and when they drop in to tell me, they always buy something."

★ ★ ★

"He's just a crossword puzzle fighter." "What is that?" "He goes into the ring horizontal and comes out vertical."

★ ★ ★

Teacher: "Can anyone tell me what causes trees to become petrified?" Student: "The wind makes 'em rock."

★ ★ ★

Max: "Mother wants a pound of floor wax, please."

Salesman: "I'm sorry, but all we have is sealing wax."

Max: "Don't be silly. Who'd want to wax the ceiling?"

★ ★ ★

Chemistry teacher: "What is the formula for water?"

Student: "H<sub>2</sub>O."

Teacher: "And what is the formula for sea water?"

Student: "CH<sub>2</sub>O."

The salesman cashed his pay check and began to count his bills the old-fashioned way—wetting his fingers and feeling through.

The bank teller said: "Hey, don't you know that money is full of germs?" "Don't worry," answered the salesman, "no germ could live on my salary."

★ ★ ★

The young midshipman reported to the commanding officer of his ship for duty. The captain was gruff and said sharply: "Well, I suppose as usual they have sent the dunce of the family to sea."

"Oh, no, sir," was the young man's quick answer. "They've changed all that since your time."



"I noticed Junior doing it—really surprisingly comfortable."



ent  
for  
nts  
on  
tee  
the  
In  
ers  
neir  
on-  
uld

uld  
the  
ion  
ing  
ub-  
ere  
i.  
ow  
the  
re-  
by  
is  
oup  
ugh  
em.  
ade  
re-  
hey  
ers.  
lub  
it a  
on

l issues  
ion?  
of the  
candi-  
"getter-

ber 23,  
newsweek,  
merica  
Ruston  
merican  
Science.

check.  
ld-fash-  
nd leaf-  
n't you  
e?"  
leamas.  
."

d to the  
or duty.  
harply:  
y have  
ea."  
man's  
all that



ly see